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WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS HE THE RENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

For one year in a lvance, specie, Six minths, do 1 00. Three months, do do

ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.



Agricultural.

From the Western Herald. PEACH TRLES.

RICHLAND CO. Onto, Feb. 18th, 1826. MR. EDITOR-I take the liberty of writing to you, to give you a piece of information that 1 think invaluable.

I have observed the peach tree in your country, and in old settled countries, are apt to die in the course of fifteen or twenty years, and young trees planted in old countries will not flourish but a few years.

The information I wish to give you is this; last season I grafted same peach tree limbs on wild cherry, which grew as grafts generally do. I think this discuvery may be of importance; the peach tree always thes with a disorder in the root, occasioned by the operation of a kind of grub or worm that does not exist in new countries as I believe. The wild cherry is known to be a long lived tree, and flourishes as well in old countries as in new ones-now by grafting the peach on the cherry, some distance above the ground, so as to give the tree a cherry root and part of the stem, and the top to be peach, I can see no good reason why such a tree will not hand in opposition to a white person, 2 List L K p the root of the charry.

I would recommend to such as wish to try the experiment, to modulate or to engraft in the manner called Capitating by horniculturalists and nursery men. The reason why I think the to give it publicity. Should it be of consequence or advantage, and add something to the comforts of society, I will be gratified that every person should know it, and will be fully rewarded for my trouble by claiming the right of discovery, having never heard any person speak of the plan until I tried it.

S. GLADDEN.

Apple Trees .- We have been credibly informthe growth of the stunip, which makes the tree very large, and it blooms so late in the spring not overruling and setting at baught the magisthat the cold does not affect it. It would certainly be well for our farmers to try the experi ment.—(!!)

Jefferson Ohio Gazette.

New method of Engrating .- In the first place make a horizontal or transverse cut upon the stock or limb to be engralted, according to its! size, from one half to one and an half inch in repealed, and during all that time considered as States, were not secured. bength. Then at the left end (this being the constitutional, that afterwards lay down a very dil- minities, were not protected by the constitutional may enjoy the lenefits of those rights & privileges! most convenient) make a perpendicular cutilownward) through to the wood in both cases) about to the Logislature, professing to give a soteon ex the same length, take a small chip from the bark position of the constitution, they declare themseljust above the horizontal line or cut at the place inst above the horizontal line or cut at the place indicial opinion, unless it could be traced to crine acting officially under that law? Was he, being a where the scious to be tixed, deep enough to or misdemeanor. I give you there own words, stock. Raise the bark as in budding, and sepa- inistance of the head and not of the reart, still it highest class of society: No. Was he "dependent proper position, and there secured by ships of the neart, these indges, lawyers by profession, and bass mats, or some other soft material wound a taken from the par to the beach, are not response round the limb or stock so as to cover the lawer ble even to the Legislature, as they say, by way of sons of color are not porties to the political coinpart of the scion, and press upon the bark of the l'address or removal from othce, much less 10 a pri- pact. This we cannot admit to the extent contree the whole length of the perpendicular cut- vate suit for damages to the party aggreeved. coat of engralting composition, for the purpose | party aggreed for damages, in an action of tres after which I have generally rubbed on a thin of excluding the dew and rain .- That which I for mistake of the shead and not of the beart, in have found most durable and effectual for this purpose is made of equal parts of rosuc, lard and beeswax. When cold it may be cut in thin slices as required for use, warmed in the hand suffil the old story goes, applied to an attorney who had ciently to apply and adhere to the wood-will yield to its growth and remain notil the wound is entirely healed. The sciou should be of the usual length, exposing from three to five buds: the part inserted is cut in the wedge form, very he must pay for the cow; moreover, if he did not much as in the ordinary cleft grafting, except pay quickly, "I shall by virtire of my commission that the inner side must be levelled to a proud as justice of the quorum, enter judgement against edge, to prevens its injuriously opening the bark you open your confession." The farmer, alarmed of the stock beyond the scion and opposite to the at this asked the attorney, want did I say! You perpendicular cut.

I will now state what I conceive to be the advantages of the present over the ordinary mode of engrafting and of budding. Among the most importa t I may perhaps say that it can be performed with more ease and with greater facility -that the scion takes more readily, and graws more ripully-that it may be inserted in any part of the trunk or limb of the tree without am putacing or otherwise injuring it, and where the other mode cannot be easily performed. If it will, by mistake, then the law of responsibility i take, the ne lessary pruning may be made at any altered subsequent period; and if it fail, the wound in the bark is soon closed, the tree is not disfigured. Jouly contradiction which has been committed t writher is it retarded in its growth, nor is the the opinion delivered in the case of Holly vs.

three years sooner; and further, it may be suc-

cessfully performed, at any season of the year If the money is not paid in advance or within three | while the san is in motion, and the scious taken months after subscribing the price will be one third from the growth of the same or the preceding more - Sopaper will be discontinued until all arrear. Jet will be found too, that the stock is less. when split, as in the ordinary mode of cleft graft-

> N. E Farmer. Frankfort Patriot. TO THE PEOPLE.-No 4. "Fixit leges pretio atque relixit." He made and marred laws at pleasure.

Virgit En. VI. 622. Constancy and uniformity in applying the same ule to all cases falling under the same law, mark he course of intelligent and virtuous judges, inspire confidence, and repress litigation. Inconstaucy and contradiction point out the roving footsteps of the imbecile, the headless and passionate, and encourage litigation. Wheo the decisions are shifting and contradictory, honest difference cannot be settled out of court, for want of a fixed stan-

But in 1814, Read vs. Commonwealth, 3 Bibb 484, these same Judges gave another lanored optu-ion upon a presentment of a Grand Jury against Read, "for not keeping a road in repair, of which, e was surveyor;" "alleging the road to have been out of repair for three months then last past," and adjudged it sufferent.

"Tis strange there should such difference be,

words: "They are certainly in some measure par-Although they have not every benefit or trate's judgment and warrant to him, to inflict the punishment under the act of assembly. See statement of the case, 3 Marsh 70, and bual decision, p. trate's judgment. Such are the trabilities and resistintions of the states, was conferred a right to enponsibilities of magistrates and cometables according juy all the privileges and immunities appertaining ing to the doctrine of the court faid down in Holly's case. But these same judges who decided this Legislature and of the Governor, which had stood in the statute book from the year 1798 to 1820, unves crresponsible to the Legislature for error of dicial opinion, by a mistake of the head and not of pass, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, supposing the act of the Legislature constitutional and valid, when these judges think, (perhaps by like mistake,; that it is unconstitutional. A farmer, as been commissioned as one of the justices of the quorum, and said to loue, my cow bas killed your x. With much concern the farmer desired to know what was to be done. The attorney, giving a prompt decision in his own ease, told the tarmer replied the attorney, confessel that your cow had killed my ox. Then said the countryman "and please your wurship, it I said so, it was by mistake; is your worship's ox that has killed my cow. Will your worship be pleased to alade by your own

If Thompson, the country justice, committed : mistake in his jodicial opinion, he nest pay Holly damages; and the constable too, must suffer he like for the mistake of the justice. But where Boyle, Owsley and Mills, errintheir judicial opin

But the response to the Legislature is not the

quantity of its fruit, if it be in bearing, diminished. Thompson. In spring term 1822, Amy, a woman judges, through whom they enjoy the benefits of Thus it may be said to have all the advantages of colour, against Smith, 1 Litt Rep 332 to 342, of budding with the additional one of producing the said of certainly one, and probably two or in the fall of 1820, that Holly, a man of colour, was protected by the constitution, did decide, Judge Mills dissenting, that Amy who was born in Peansylvania, free by the laws of that state, free in Virginta, and kidnapped and sold in Kentucky as a slave, was not protected by the constitution of year .- It will be tound too, that the stock is less' Kentucky, nor by the constitution of the United ujured, heals more readily and effectually than States. Holly was, by the decision in his case, protected by the constitution, 3 Marsh. 75. Alhough Holly was not a party 'to the compact' yet he was 'entitled to ropo e nuder its shadow,' and of the organs of government.' But Amy was not entitled to repose under the shadow of the cunstiution of the United States, nor of this state. In alarming as they are new and ridiculous Holly's case, the court declare, that free persons of colour fare certainly in some measure parties to the compact; although they have not every benefit or privilege which the constitution secures, yet, tutional when he thought it was constitutional, they have many secured by it." Holly was protect. Nay, more, he had not only the direct opinion of ed by it against an act of the Legislature, and was both branches of the Legislature who passed the ing him to be whipped, and against the constable but the facit acquiesence of every subsequent Lefor excenting that sentence. But Amy is not pro- gislature, who have still suffered it to remain mure teeled in her right and privilege of freedom, and perled. At his peril, he was required to weigh the must remain a slave for life. How the two judges acts of the Legislature, in giving jurisdiction to the who gave the decision of Holly vs Thumpson and postices, and as he tailed to jump to judgment with daid of right; and the canoing will be easer in the constable, could afterwards come to such a contheir speculations upon the chances of war.
In 1813, Commonwealth vs. M'Dowell, 3 Bibb ally be a question. To all enquirers, and especially to those who are fond of chances and amusing labourd opiniou upon a presentment of a Grand document of a G ry, against a surveyor of a public road "for not and the commentary of Judge Mills, in his dissent" peals, over the fortunes of the great body of magis-keeping the same in repair," "within three months from the opinion of the other two judges. For the strates, who are distributed through the various then last past;" and decide the presentment not present, I must content myself by this answer to constitute this state, as the immediate and direct present, I must content myself by this answer to constics in this state, as the immediate and direct the question; that by a new and strange definition guardians of the peace and of the administration of of citizenship, they determined that A ay was not the laws against crimes and mislemeanors. But a citizen of Penusylvania, nor of Kentucky, nor of i justices of the peace are not only required to indge the United States, nor of any State, and therefore the constitutionality of the acts of the Legislature. her right to freedom in Pennsylvania, Virginia and but constables too are to judge the laws and the Kentucky was not protected by the constinition indements of the magistrate. If the law is unconof the United States, nor by the constitution of under which the mogistrate has exercised his an-Kentucky. The scattered sweets of the epinion | therity, the constable is liable to trespass and dam-"Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee." in Amy's case, I leave you to collect from the whole ages for obeying his warract, it he refuses to play, In fall term 1820, Ely alias Holly, a man of colour report, 1 Litt 326 to 347. At present I will give and the law is adjudged constitutional, then the ainst Thompson, a magistrate and the constable you the essence of their definition of citizenship, as constable is hable for a breach of his duty. But Maish. 70, Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mills de-ded, by a labored course of argument, that the of drugs and simples, 3 Litt Rep 333. "No one the constable, and Amy vs Suoth, so contradictory ided, by a labored course of argument, that the of drugs and simples, 3 Litt Rep 333. bided, by a labored course of argument, that the carried by a labored constant, and must not these magistrates and persons of colour to be whitped for raising their laborations of colour to be white person, 2 Litt K p terms prescribed by the institutions of the state, to lings! What would be the next decision of these last an age, seeing that the grub never works on | 116, is unconstitutional and void, 3 Marsh p 73 to | all the rights and privileges conferred by those in-Second, that free persons of colour are pro- stituitions upon the highest class of society. It is tected by the constitution. These are their own time, that females and infants do not personally possess those rights and privileges in any state in the Union; but they are generally dependent upon privilege which the constitution secures, yet they adult n ales, through whom they enjoy the benefits my vs Smith! have many secured by it." "Although they are of those rights and privileges; and it is a rule of This definit usual way of splitting the stock will not do, is, it leaves too large a wound; for the gum will issue at wounds, I would thank you to give this a place in your paper, and request the different editors. The reason way retake to the first and privileges; and it is a fine of the constitution of the United States, and common sense, that females and infants should, in this respect, partake of the quality of those adult males who belong to the same class and condition in society, and of born entreed by it. Although the transfer of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and of the same class and condition in society, and the same class and continuous. The constitution of the United States, in the same class and condition in society, and the same class and continuous. The constitution of the United States, and the same class and continuous sense, that females and currous. The constitution of the United States, and the same class and continuous sense, that females and currous. The constitution of the United States, and the same class and continuous sense, that females and currous. The constitution of the United States, and the same class and continuous sense, that females and currous. the mag strate, was liable, personally, to an action course they will or will not be citizens, as the adult the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall of trespass, assault and battery, for exercising his anales of the same class are or are not so. Nor do he be eligible to the office of President." Art. 2 authority, apposed to be conterred by this act of we mean to say, that it is necessary, even for an Sec. 1 Par. 5. The laws of the United States are assembly, to try and convict. Holly, and sentonce adult male to be a citizen, that he should be in the at war with this definition. Children of citizens him to be whipped, and that the constable also was actual enjoyment of all those rights, and privileges born beyond sea or out of the United States, shall him to be whipped, and that the constable also was actual enjoyment of all those rights and privileges hable to the same action, in obeying the magis- which belong to a citizen. He may not only not which belong to a citizen. He may not only not be in the actual enjoyment of those rights and privileges, but he may not even posses those qualifica ! tions of property, of age, or of residence, which 75. Here the contrary justice is subjected to an most of the states prescribe as requisites to the en- litical privileges. Rights are divided into private action of damages, for believing the act of assum- juyment of some of their highest privileges and im- or social, such as the right of life, liberty and prop-

> to the state. Thus it was, that because Amy was not entitled case against the magistrate and constable, nor their to the political privileges of being elected Goverjudgment and honest belief in the validity of au | uoz, or Scuatur, or Representative she was no citact of assembly, approved by noth branches of the lizen, and her private and personal right of freedom to which she was entitled by the institutions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and of the United Her priviliges and milerent rule for themselves. In an otherat response of this state, nor of the United States. How was a in Holly's case, that his immunities and privitiagainst a conviction and indgment of the justice none, not one. How were his rights protected! This is the language of the judges, 3 Marshal 75. "Hut we are met by the argument, that free per-But | tended for. They are certainly in some measure the justice and the constable, are both hable to the parties. Although they have not every benefit or privilege which the constitution secures, yet, they have many scenred by it." We need not take the trouble of "enquiring how far they are or are not the conclusion would not follow, that the Legisia ture had a right to do with them as it chose, and that their acts on that subject could never be bru't to a constitutional test. Although they are not parties to the compact, yet they are entitled to refrom the heated vengeauce of the organs of govern-By this train of argument, Holly was prnthe magistrate and constable made liable to an aczen; she is not "entitled upon the terms prescribed by the institutions of the state, to all the rights and o none. She was not secured in her right to freeconfession of the law. Ak, said the lawyer, that dom even. She was not even 'in some measure' a party to the compact. She was not "entitled to epose under its shadow, and thus secure" herself from the heated vengeance of the organs of gnvcruinent.' No; she is not even protected from the slave for life, against the privilege and inimonity of reedoin conferred on her by the institutions of the date of Pennsylvania, as her birthright, and by the

> > What higher ded, noble and consistent defends of the constitution and of constitutional rights es of the Court of Appeals and privileges the people have in these classick!

stitutions of Virginia.

I have contrasted these two decisions of Holly a gainst Thompson, and Amy vs Smith, to shew their inconsistency, the one with the other. That judges of the court of the last resort, should exhibit such inconstancy and contradiction, is just cause of alarm to the people. Hut mere contrada two in these decisions, is not the only cause of alarm. The principles asserted in those opinious, strike deep, they rave an alarming tundency to destroy good order and security, and subject the great bully of the justices of the county courts throughout the Common wealth, to the arbitrium of the Court of Appeals. this secure himseff against the heated vengence, but merely by way of revising their judgments, but by suljecting them personally, and their tortimes to damages. The principles in Amy's case, are as

In Thompson, at the suit of Holly, a justice of the entitled to his action against the justice, for order- act, and of the Governor who approved it in 1798; of Kentucky, was not protected by the constitution istitutional in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, judges upon the constitutionality of this law, subecting free persons of color to punishment for lifting their hands in opposition to a white man? Would it be according to the principles of Holly vs Thompson, or to the principles last delivered in A.

> This definition of citizenship is an original, new be considered as "natural burn citizens." Actor March 26, 1790, 2d Bioren laws U. S. p. 88. The questions in the courts as to citizeuship

have always looked to the place of birth, not to po

Apple Trees.—We have been credibly informed that to engraft the apple tree on Sycamore, will be the means of preventing the lruit from the authority and judicial powers is necessary that he should be entitled to the entitl being destroyed by frost, even in the lowest and character of the magistrate, does not stop here. the same terms upon which they are conferred upto permanent allegiance due to the government,
coldest ground. The constable, the executive officer of the magison other citizens; and unless he is so cutified, he trate, is also loade liable to an action for damages, cannot in the proper sense of the term, be a citizen | ment to the individual in the social and private for not disobeying the magistrate's warrant-for Beither of Pennsylvania or of Virginia, nuless shell rights. Females or infants, who owe permanent belong to a class of society, upon which, by the in- allegiance, and are entitled to the permanent pro tection of the state, in their private or social rights, are citizens, although excluded from political pri vilege. If the definition given by those judges, in Amy vs Smith, were correct, what is to be the combition of withows, maidens of mature age, and children burn in the United States, of alien parcuts! Minst they tive and die aftens or strangers to the protection of the constitution and laws, un less they should have the good fortune to become dependent on adult males, through whom they Whence did these jodges derive their ideas of rights and privileges conferred by our institutions upon the highest class in society!" The highes class implies gradations of high, higher and highest low, lower and lowest. Has our constitution or laws, or those of any other state or of the United allow the lower or wellge part of it to meet and lay close to the inner bark or sapwood of the beconceded that we erred in these decisions, by a priviliges conferred by those institutions apon the higher or highest, and lower amil lowest! Is there States, divided the citizens into classes of high, a class in our institutions called the lighest, who rate it sufficiently from the wood to receive the scion, which should be gently pressed into the direct sufficiently from the wood to receive the bave peculiar and privileges, scion, which should be gently pressed into the direct substance or removal." For critor or in the first sufficiently from the wood to receive the bave peculiar and privileges, benefits of those rights and privileges!" No; upon than the great body of our citizens! I had thought according to our constitution and hill of rights "that no man or set of men, ase entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services." I had thought that we were all entirely onder the same law and the same rules. these judges have indubed notions; that mere is a highest class in society, with rights and privileges peculiar to that class, and have manifested by their contradictory decisions, that the same law does not parties. For, suppose the premises are admitted, stand for the same rule for different persons in like

condition. I take it that these judges Buyle and Owsley had heard Judge Mills' reason for his dissent before the opinion in Amy vs Smith, was delivered was the duty of the judges to held consultation; it is pose under its shadow, and thus secure themselves evident from Judge Mills' dissent, that such consultation had been held. How those judges, atter the views presented in Judge Mills' dissent could tected from the effects of an act of Assembly, and avow to the world the new and ridiculous notinos of citizenship expressed in their opinion, is amazing. tion for damages for executing the act of Assembly, Were they dead to the light of reason and of truths and causing bin to be whipped for raising his hand. Was that definition of citizenship, dictated and dein opposition to a white man. But Amy is no citi- livered in a phreazy of the brain? If so, it was not

the madoess of much learning. I shall pile example upon example of their conpriviliges conferred by those institutions upon the tradictions, until the lovers of equal laws and integlest class of society." Therefore she is entitled partial justice, shall be sickened at such incomess-I shall gather together the blackening clouds of their errors and contradictions, until the thickened tempests which threatened to deslesy order, lasting tenures of property, and unitorm rules of right, will appel the meck and mambitions. The cand d and moderate, will mute in the belief. interested will of an individual who holds her as a from the multiplicity of cases to which those judges have administered their own weakness and noconstancy in place of law, that full faith and confidence in the court of the last resort, so necessary to the quiet of society, will never be restored by restoring those men to the full and undivided power as judg

HAMPDEN SIDNEY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Captain Savin of the schooner Amelia, 9 days from Havana, arrived at this port, states that a French brig from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana un the aftermon of the 24th ultimo, reported that the cu-tom house at Veta Cruz had been destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of two milhon of dollars; this news is also confirmeed by private letters from llavana.

The fele given by the Peruvian minister at Panama, in commemoration of the battle of Ayachucho, is said to have been one of the most plendid entertamments ever witnessed in that

A vessel from Lomton lately at Dominico, threw her sand ballast on Trott's wharf. Soon afferwards a number of slaves were seen doneing merrily on it. On enquiring the cause of their joy, they exclanned "massa, we Iree now; dis Inglis groung "

Kingston Jamaca, April 7 -We umlerstand that a vessel with several persons on board, left this port a few weeks since with the intention of causing an eruption in favor of the Colombians in the Island of Cuba. Of the fate attending two of these individuals, named Sacules and Fraspito Agnero, we heve been intormed, they were accuted at Principe, in this Island, on the 17th ltimo. It would appear they arrived there about lifteen days previous, and han remained concealled, until the imprudence of Sanchez led him to the house of his god-father, otherwise a stranger to him, and to whom he shewed the proclamations of which they were the bearers, and advised him to collect whatever effects he could and quit the island, as the Colombians were near, and would cut the throats uf all the royalists that fell into their power. The person so advised gave information to the governor, and their retreat being discovered, a detail ment of thirty-men was despatched after then, when they were secured and executed. Agicto at the place of execution, behaved with peruliar firmness, and suffered without in the least compromising the cause he had advocated, Sanchez, on the contrary, exhibited every symptom flear, communicated such circumstances as he was argueinted with of the intended movement, and to which he added many exagerations; in onsequence of which four or five spanish vessels f war had been ordered from the Havana to ruiz on the coast. Commodore Jolly, with a Colombian Hying squadron was also looked for inthat quarter Our informant adds, that the reatest cautiun has been adopted throughout uba, and every exertion making for putting the sland in the best defencible state. - Cornwall Chronicle

Captain Morrill, of the schr. Tartar, arrived at ew York on I nesday morning, informs the editors f the Statesman, that Callao was given up to the Ternylans on condition that General Rodil and has tall officers should be allowed two longs to go en loard the British Frigate with all their property. and the inhabitants and troops to be allowed the honors of war. The loss of troops during the siege, of the Patriots, was estimated to be about 7000, and of the Royalists 3200; the Royalists had eat up all the horses in the castle, and had caten luman podies before they surrendered. General linhvar at the surrender of the castle, was in Upper Geru, but was expected at Lima every bour. Great preparations were maile to receive him.

The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with a copy of the articles of capitulation of the fortress of Callao, which took place on the 22d of January. It was agreed that Gen Rudil and his principal officers should be conveyed to Generaltar in the British frigate Tartar at the expense of the government of Pern, and that the troops of the garrison should be set at liberty, Rudil had previously placed all his money and eltects on board that frigate, and only about the sym of \$4000 was found in the treasury. The proposition for the surrender, was made by Rodil, after a great portion of his troops had died of starvation. Baltimore Patriot.

A gentleman lately arrived from Havana, informs the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser that nothing had been heard from the Spanish squadron when he saited. He has furnished papers to the 25th ultimo, which observe their usual silence on political subjects Gibara, Mauzanillo, Gnaptanamo and Baracos are to be opened to foreign commerce, and fortified for the protection of the harbours -This measure is adopted to bring the valuable productions of the country near them, and for the discouragement of smuggling. The governor published a proclamation on the 18th April, prohibting the importation of "all books which oppose the Catholic religion, the royalty, rights and prerogatives of the sovereign, or which in any other manner defend the rebellion of Vassals or nations." The masters of vessels, as well as the proprietors of such property, and of immoral books, rendered responsible, and will be required to pay triple the value, if it does not exceed two hundred dollars.[Iù.

New Invention .- Some enterprising individuals of Shalersville, in this county, have constructed machine for cutting Shingles, which for desjotch and utility far exceeds the anticipation of its inventors, and which promises to become of much public importance. We have not been favoured with a particular description of this useful improvement, but have been told that by a practical experiment it has been ascertained hat the slaugles produced by it are better than hose in common use, and that they are made in ratio of fifty to one faster by the aid of this mathine, than by the ordinary mode. The coustruction is simple, and attended but with little expense. The power and works of any saw mill can be applied to it, by merely taking out the saw and substituting the shave, when every lescent of the savgite will cut out a shirele. The block is placed in such a manner that the shingle is cut quartering across the grain -this is done lo prevent the shingles from warping and it is

that shorgles made by this process are all of the sion which not to pay, would show us to be unsame thickness, and their is not the least waste worthy of them. Already has the anticipated of outlier. A gentleman who saw the operation, presupons of our country towards Mr. Jenerson. stated that three men could not take away their regarded as one of her principal benefactors shingles as fast as they were cut; and by calcula- been made the theme of European critisms, and tion it has been accordanced that three men can iffits predictions be not falsified how shall we make 40,000 in one day! This invention will escape its reproach and its scorn? undoubtedly become a matter of public interest. information and benefit of the public,

Ravenna Conrier.

From the Aurora and Franklin Gazette.

ziote division of the Greek fleet; amongst them were a number of fireships. Several of the ofty of examining these wonderful engines of desplicity of their construction, and pleased to see, memorable epoch. that if once fired it would be impossible to extinguish them. The commanders took a great deal of pains to explain every thing to us; one of and teels very confident of always being successful, provided they can attack the enemy at an-

They are vessels generally infabout 300 to 400 tons burthen, and mostly Polake brig-rigged; they were formerly merchantmen, before the revolution; are strong vessels and mostly sail last. They have chain slings for all their yards and at the yard arms, grapple or fire hooks, and a box on the lower yard arm, containing combustible matter; which burns for some considerable time. The chain slings are for the purpose of keeping the yards from falling as long as posible after the rigging and sails are on fire. Theyhave other fire hooks on the howsprit with boxes of combustibles; there is a train which leads to these boxes in the yard arms and bowsprit, which communicates with them and sets them! they have twelve or fourteen; the e hatches are sept closely shut when they are approaching an enemy, so that any fire from them may not communicate to their hold; they have also posts along the outside which they also keep close shut until they are about firing the train, when they heave off the hatches on deck and open the posts portunity of rising out of the fratches and bursting from the sides.

They have a between-deck fore and aft, on which they have large cribs, built like double births, which are filled with light pine, dipped in tar or turpentine; mixed with this is a quantiby of fusbush, dipped in the same substance; they through the hold, where they have nothing but

ballast.

The trains are laid fore and aft in troughs of ry direction along the deck, which is covered the other, having no such document, was detailed with tar and turpentine, as well as all the beams on board the Redwing." and carlings. The train is generally fixed from the cabin windows, but in case it should be required, they can set fire to it from any of the ports along side. Just before they intend going are very last rowing boats, and pull with from twelve to fourteen oars, which is all the crew of only one on board, steers dixet for the vessel he intends laying on board, which he tries to the helm until she is fairly grappled with the enemy; he then jumps into the hoat astern, and fires a pistal into the train, when the vessel is instantly in a blaze, which it would be impossible to extinguish. I am told they burn about from one half to three quarters of an hour, before they sink; they do not blow up as it has been generally stated.

A public meeting has been called at Philadelphia, for the purpose of a lopting measures to relieve Mr. Jefferson.

The lottery venders of the city of New York have resolved that they will sell, without pay or neward the tickets of the Jefferson Lottery.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of New-York, in relation to the utfairs of Mr. Jetferson, have published the following address:

To the Citizens of New-York Fellow Citizens! In advanced age and near the close of a life devoted to the public service, the illustrious Author of the Declaration of American Independence is about to be deprived of his property to satisfy the claims of creditors demanded by the important and laborious duties discharged per minute, was previous to the aper assigned to him by his country.

To prevent a sacrifice of Mr Jeffersons pos-28850005, his native State has authorised their, sale by lottery. Their fair value will thus be realized, and will fortunately suffice for the pay ment of his debis. But in fulfilling strictly, his being the length of the thise above ground, and the creditors, he will have parted with his princi- quantity of water discharged at that beight about pal means of enjoying the comforts of an honor-

able old age.

The gratitude of the American People, towards a pratesman whose name is inseparable for the fear, entertained by many, that such a proceeding, however mapy healde to other cases and however commendable in this instance would be preverted into a dangerous precedent; le iding in luture times, to wasteful an unmerited

appropriations, 3rhat then is to be done! Will those who enjoy the fruits of the Revolution permit one of its foremost Patriots to pass his of lage in poverty? Shall be who in analysing an inneeasurable do main to our territory, anded countless millions to the miblic means, he neglected and left to pen my . The respect due to correlates, suggests a dog under by clock.

.

If the answer. To cherish there to whim we ewelf state I to be effectual. Another advantage is, four present blessings, is a charge on the posses-I your hard into my pucket.

A plan has been proposed, which relieves the and as there is no patest in the way to its gener- subject, of its difficulty, and will enable his felall use, it is haped that some one of its propriet low citizens, to aid Mr. Jefferson, in a manner fors will furnish a minute description of it, for the honorable to themselves and flattering to him -It is to raise by individual subscription a sufficient amount to purchase the tickets of the lottery, in order to destroy them. We would thus be left the enjoyment of his property, undistribiliace four things equally detestable. GREEK FIRESHIP .- While lying in the ed by the apprehension of fature embarrament. harbor of Myro there came into that port a Spiz If an adequate sum be obtained in time, it is conlemplated to burn the tickets on the fourth of July next. Nothing can be more appropriate to ficers of the Ontario with myself visited them, the fiftieth year of American Independence, than yourself. and was much gratified by having an opportuni- that it should be the day of relief to the Patriot whose present difficulties, are in some degree truction. We were much astonished at the sun- connected with the perilons decision of that

citizens; not in the language of menticity, but pers-with matter that would be read toowith that tone of confidence in your conceptions, the difficulty is, they are not reported by the them stated that he had destroyed two frigates, of public duty, which bents our purpose and regular stenographers and as for the unserayour character. The reputation which New- ble Sketches, or rather caricatures, which are York has sustained, her patriotism, wealth and sometimes given in Washington Letters would numbers, all require that she should do much our neither do Mr. R andolph justice, nor afford satthis occasion. Large individual contributious isfaction to our readers, are not expected, though they will not be refused from citizens able and anxions to make them. The offerings we look for, are such as may be general; not those of rivalry, or ostentation, but the obligations of grateful feeling and patriotic

such manner as the committee may deem most conducive to the blject of their appointment.

We will not doubt however, of patire success. In many cities of the union, attention has been awakened on this subject, and present prospects on fire; before the rigging takes fire they are augur the best results. In this matter the feeulled with grenades and fire balls. Along the lings of party yield to nobler and holier feedeck within about two feet of the water ways, lings. This fart is honorable to our citizens Nor will it be without beneficial effect on the national interests. The linture statesman, who shall deserve aud the severest conflicts of party, the reputation of honest motives, will feel assured that when in retirement and in poverty, his country will not be unjust to him; and this confidence will quicken his zeal and animate his which falls down. The flame then has a fair op- exertions in public service. By order of the committee.

ROBERT TROUP, Clim. JOHN L. LAWRENCE, Sec'ry.

BRITISH IMPRESSMENT. The brig Phares, captain Merchant, has arrived reports that-"While lying at Sierra Lenne, 6th also put on old tarpaulins and other combusti- December last, a boat from the English sloop of bles, taking care not to have it lay too close the war Redwing, Clevering, commander, also lying in gether. Abreast of every deck hatch they have port, came along side the Pheros, and forcibly took a barrel of fire-balls, and close to it a hatch cut out of the brig two of her crew, and carried them through the hold, where they have nothing but on board the Redwing. Captain Merchant pertested against this act, and demanded of the commander of the Redwing the restoration of his men. -After a lapse of eleven days, one of the men, two inches wide and three deep, running in eve- having an American protection, was returned, but

We presume that our government will not wait an hour before they undertake to invetigate this fact, and to demand a speely and prompt satisfaction for this violation of our diag and our diguity. ports along side. Just before they intend going Detained for the want of a protection!!—That pro-ulong side of an enemy, they wet all the sails tection is the "star-spangled banner" waving on with spirits of turpentine, and fill the train the top mast-that protection is to be found to our troughs with powder; all hands with the excep- cannon, and in the physical strength and courage tion of the captain get into the boat astern, which of ten millions of free born souls. This is but a solitary case, but such outrages must be met in limine. It is not a question for an independent people to the fireship; the boat carries two small guis. they will not decide indignities by the rules of arealls for redress as much as five thousand would do. | der that cheap mode of transpotation perfect. Let every American be told that when on the strike about the forecliams, and does not leave mighty deep he does not require, that he should disdain to accept, any other protection than that afforded by the flag of his country. [Balt. American.

A 240 GEOC LANGE FOR THE PARTY OF THE WAY A STANDARD OF THE PARTY OF T Miscellaneous.

NEW BROWSWICK, April 19, Boaring for water-For some time past Mr. Levi Disbrow, has had a set of hands employed on the farm of Mr. John H. Bostwick, opposite this city, boaring for water. On Thursday last when the workmen had got down to the depth of from 240 to 450 feet the water rose above the surface and now discharges at the rate of two, gallons a minute, one foot above the ground; and one gallon and a half at the distance of two feet, and the quantity of water is increasing as the workmen proceed.

This is the fourth instance of the success of Mr. Disbrow in this neighbourhood and fully establishes his opinion, that a large supply of water may be obtained by boring a sufficient depth, whether the situation be elevated or otherwise.

BORING FOR WATER.

It is but justice to Mr Disbrow to state (says the New Branswick Times) that the account given in These claims chiefly owe their origin, to that our last of his success in obtaining water on the abstraction from private concerns, which was farm of Mr John H. Bostwick, and the quantity ture being inned. Since our last publication Mr. D. has inserted a copper tube, and the amount of water now flowing per mioute is considerably

We accompanied Mr D to Mr Bostwick's on Monday morning, and found the water rose six feet one gallon stal a half per minute, and at the distance of two feet, about three gallons. We found by experiment, that the water would rise higher, were the tube extended. The water is of a good quality—and so well satisfied is Mr Bostwick with from the proudest event of their history, would, his sopply, that he has contracted to formish water doubtless have displayed itself in liberal gills to one of his neighbors, from the same fond an. from Congress and from State Legislatures. but, Mr Bostwick was the first to engage in this enterprize, notwithstanding public opinion was against oim, and Mr Disbrow is entitled to the thanks of of the commonity, for bringing into soccessful operation so important a discovery.

To the Editors of the American. Gentlemen .- Accidentally inverting with a book Spanish Proverbs, I send you a ter for the ben it of your readers.

Every body must live by their own labour. Whop; c) peeps through a hole will see trouble on my nand, and had used dollars worth of out-

To eat a whole ox, and faint at the tail. Howho has a won for his eempan on, must carry four effecting a cure, a friend advised me to take

the that has four and spends five has no need of a

Besuty proads rocl is adorned the most.

Spend to spare, and spare to speak Sorrow for a dead reshard is like the pain of an chow, very sharp, out lasts only a thort time. Sorrow for a dead wife does not go tarther than

Cupid pours at pluros. The day that I did not sweep the house, strangers

A lean and slender dog is always fell of fleas Le pour are al vays despised and persecuted.)

Do not undertake to be a laker if your head be made of butter. A garden without water, allouse without tiles, a wife without love, and a hus said without prodence

A secret between two is God's secret, and a seeret between three is every body's secret. You can expect nothing from a cat but ber skin. On the day of your warringe you kill or core

MR. RANDOLPH

This gentleman continues to address the Sen ate--sometimes, twice a week; frequently twice a day -m sperches ivo, four, and six hours in he aid of this object we appeal to you, fellow length. His harangues would fill our newspa-

Petersburgh Int.

· VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have at length get through with the publication of the returns received from the dinerent Counties. It will be remarked that an un-If the prospect of obtaining all the tickets usual number of new Members have this year should fail, the funds shall be appropriated in hoen elected to the House of Delegates - among whom are the veterans Milliam B. Giles and Bobert B. Taylor. "When Greek meets Greek"-but the quotation is somewhat musty.

> Randolph "in Senate," is something like Math-Genius, (and we would not tolerate a foreign speeches, with correct immutations of his tones and manner, he would probably make a fortune.

No late arrivals-nothing new according to the last account from the North of Europe, af fairs had assumed an interresting posture. The Duke of Wellingston's Mission to the Court of St. Petersburgh, having set the imaginations of men to work, many rimors were put in circulation, which our next intelligence will either confirm or disprove - Meanwhile, the late of the Greeks! remain in suspence. From Spam likewise, the more recent advices would lead us to anticipate and whose case had almost become hopeless, but another crisis in that country, of late years the at Boston from the coast of Africa Captain M theatre of so many revolutions. Nor is the ilis- dweling they came to for tobacco-the puson by posal of the t'rown of Portugal a matter likely to be easily settled. Our next news may be im-

> frost, a razor will not cut, or at least without the bite, was entirely dissipated and gone. They creating great pains, unless it is warmed? Be- went to the spot next mortaing where they suppose pears like the edge of a saw; and when warmed its edge is rendered smoother.

Glasgow Mec. Mag.

Restoration of Tainted Meat .- Ment tainted to an extreme degree may be speedily restored by washing it in cold water and afterwards in strong chammomile t as, after which it may be sprinkled with s.di, and used the following day, or if streped, and well washed in beer, it will make pure and sweet soap even after being fly blown.

A gentleman of Providence Rhode Island, has thmetic—our insult on the honour of the nation ing hills with a railway, which bids fair to rem

> Mr. Rosewell Santonstall has given a lecture in New York on self moving power in a wheel which will generate its own power and revolve for the purpose of the mechanic world; the simplicity of which is easy to the smallest capacity, Mr. S. is confident that he will be more successful in his project, than Mr. Redheser was.

It appears that Capt Symmes and his adjunct the Lectures -- both advertising separate discourses on the theory. If an appeal to arms is necessary, it had better take place at the l'orve At all events their is no doubt that Capt, Symmes is the real Simon Pure .- Noah's New-York

W. & J. Frazee, are engaged by the Cadets it West Point, to build for them, on that elevated situation a monument to the memory of the gallant and patriotic, but unfortunate, Kosciusko. It.

Rapid Travelling .- Passengers are now conreyed from Boston to New-York in twenty-four bonis, from New York to Philadelphia in tenhours, from Philadelphia to Baltimore in fifteen hours, and from Baltimore to Washington in five hours. A person travels to and from these places at but one half the expence incurred ten years since. The steam bonts on this grand route are amongst the first in the world.

Arcade.-We learn from the Commercial Adleen made in that city, "for cutting a street di- in exchange for those which they have relinrectly thro' from Maiden Lane to John Street, hilly leet in width. Through the centre of this strent a splendid Arcade is to be erected, to beecongred as stores of every name and description connected with the dry good trade and I'mey articles of every description,-thus forming a kin i of bozaar, with a walk of tourteen feet in width. where the tadies can resort and do all dieur shopping, in a beautiful place, free from carriages, and find whatever they want,"

Cure for the Tetter or Ring Worm. After I had the reter for nearly tweaty years ment, which took which same repeatedly, with

between blood root, (called also ten root, but an')

Weither to de ento a men's manuscript, nor put [[paint, &c] slice it in vinegar and afterwards wash implace affected with the liquid. I suppose the vinegar extracted the strength out of the root, for in a few days the dry scrof was to royed, and my discused hand appeared as whole, as the other I could scarcely believe that a perfect cure was so speedily accomplished by his simple remed; but as nearly two years have passed without the least appearance of its return, I need no longer doubt the last, and for the benefit of others. I wish the value of the root, to be more generally known,

"It grows about a foot high in rich woodland, and flowers in April. The leaf is rounded and deeply undented, somewhat like the white nak leaves -- stems naked supporting single flowers, I blossoms lute. When the fresh root, which is about the size of the little finger, and blood red, is broken, a juice issued in large drops resemb-

Ewell's Med. Companion.

From the Nedical I telligencer. PHYSICIANS AND EDITORS.

There is no profession more labortous, and in mauy instances none so responsible, irksome, and illrequited as that of a Physiciao. The nearest apin society, and a composition of the good things of this life. In some types, there is a complete similarity between them; each most submit to sur-veillance over all his thoughts, words, and actions; exercised by jealous neighbors; requisitive family finding matrons, buttoons, quacks, demagogue poli ticians, and disappointed asjorants to other, appearing equally worthy of regard. This every one y a little seasoning, soon learns to bear with all meekness; but what is too much to be required of any tean is to relinquish, as the Physician is poliged a do, at every call, the conforts of his own irreside and the society of his wife and children, for a long visit in a dreary night: not always to the abode o sickness and distress, but often to that of pamper ed hypocondriacs, who after being relieved from maginar dangers think no more of the physician till their fears again overtake them. So with the Editor, the publication being received and read those who are served forget the poor easerer to their intellectual appetite, and have him to work and starve his way along as he cant and thus the ews "at hone" - and if there was any American | Editor and the Physician, from the apparent extent and prosperity of their business, may be in a proone.) who would visit our cities, and repeat his portional state of embarrassment and pecuniary

> BITE OF THE BATTLESNAKE. An acquaintance some weeks, since related the following particulars, which are publised for the purpose of giving a more extensive knowledge of

Travelling some years since in the interior of Pennsylvania, in company with a young man in ers. the dusk of approaching night, his companien was bitten, or struck, by a rettlesnake, in two places near the ankle; having shortly before heard of the efficacy of tobacco applications to the wounds of person who had been struck by one of these snakes was thus relieved and cured; he applied at the first this time began to manifest itself, and excite pain ment, as is now allowed by law, which shall be and inflammation in the parts near the wounds .-The tobacco was wet and applied to the wounds and soon produced relief and composure in the system-another application was made, and by the Razors .-- What is the reason that, in time of | next morning every appearance of had effects from cause, if viewed with a magnifying glass, it up- led they had killed the snake-he was dead, was full grown and with a number of ratiles.

Trenton Federalist.

English refinement .- In a late case of seduction n England the Court room was througed with ladies. Baron Garrow, who presided, said, "I do not desire the ladies to wait in court to hear any thing that may shock their modesty, unless they like it" The paper adds, "one or two ladies then retired but the remainder kept their seats" What a fine thing for the Quarterly Review, if such an occurrence had taken place in the United States! The testimony, even as reinvented a new mode of ascending and descend-

wares offer no trace of lead.

ROAD TO MEXICO.

the United States of making and keeping a roud for that cause. through their lands, which shall ever be free for Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That this act the use of the people of the United States and of shall continue in lorce, so long as the Convention the Mexican republic Goods, or morey, to the for the twenty fourth of June, eighteen hundred is estimated at \$4000. This does bonor to the value of \$800 were given to them for this ces and twenty two, between the United States and Cadets, and to the School where such generous sion. The treaty is signed by Ca-he-ga-wa-to rega [Foolish Chief]. Ca-he-ga wash-im-pee-she ties to it, and no longer.

INDIANS .- A general removal of the Indians rom the while stare of Missouri, is now nearly accomplished. The Kansas have removed, the Shawanese are about to follow, and the towast Approved-May 4, 1826. are making arrangements for the same purpose. The proceedings had in respect to this matter are highly approved of in Missouri, and they appear to have been con incled with much moderation. We hope, however, that some settled home or the ladians may be established, and that in future new territories or states will not be made eruser, of New-York, that arran ements have without special reference to lands given to them quished. - 13.

> · Brushes, Scap, and Glue, WHOLFS ALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main cross street (exington, where CASH will be given for SAM: COOLINGE.

UMBRELLA FACTORY MRS. MARSH, 1 10 Mulberry and Short streets exhigion and in-mediately opposite the jail, where she continues to nake an repair UMBRELLA'S and Larrasols, a Lexing on May 12-19-21

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENIN CONGRESS. [Pullic-No. 26.]

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St Helena and Jackson Court-House Land Districts.

Re it enacted by the Se -'e and House of Perresentatives of the United mass of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land contamed in abstracts A, B, and E. of the Report of the Register and Receiver of the Land District of St. Helena Conri-clouse, reported to the Sec retary of the Treesury, under date of the nineproach to it is the condition of an Editor, who wished teenth January, one thousand eight hundred and es, by being useful to obtain a reputable standing twenty-live, in obedience to an act of Congress of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the claims embraced in the supplemental report of the Register and Receiver, under date of the fifth of Becemher, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-live, and which are recommended for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, cortirned, so far as they may come within the provisions of, and be conformable to, the principles, limitations, and restrictions of the act of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the Districts cast of the I-laml of New Orleans."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Bigister and Receiver of said District shall nossess the same powers and perform the said duties. in relation to the claims confirmed by this act, as are given to and required of them by the act of Congress, of the eighth of May, me thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled, "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims and titles to lands, and establishing land offices in the District east of the island of New Orleans." Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to extend further than a relinquishment of all right and title to saul lands, on the part of the United States, without prejudice to the interests of third pow-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver, and Clerk of said Land Office, at St. Helena, shall continue to have and receive, for the term of twelve months from the passing of this act, the same salary for the performance of the duttes required of them by this not, and the acts to which this is a supplepaid out of any muncy in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate APPROVED-May, 4 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public - No. 27] N ACT to provide for the apprehen sion and delivery of deserters from French ships in the ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on the application of a Consul or Vice Con-ul of France, made in writing, stating that the person therein named has descrited from a public or private vessel of France, while in any port of the United States, and on proof, by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official docu-Glazing Earthenware.-M. Rochinski, a man- ment, that the person named belonged, at the nfacturer of earthenware at Bertin, has found a time of desertion, to the crew of said vessel, it varuish or glazing for common pottery, which shall be the duty of any rount, judge, justice, or effor trials made in the presence of the Colledge other magistrate, having competent power to isof Medicine, offers no danger in regard to health sue warrants, to cause the said person to be arand resists the action of acids. This glazing is rested for examination; and if, on the examinacomposed of five parts of litharge, two parts of tion, the facts stated are found to be true, the perwell punified clay, and one part of sniphur son arrested, not being a citizen of the United These substances are pulverized, and mixed with States, shall be delivered up to the Consul of sufficient quantity of caustic alkaline he, soap Vice Consul, to be sent back to the dominions of Mr Reynolds are at varience on the subject of maker's liquor, so as to form a liquor lit to be France; or, on the request, and at the expence resultly applied on the earthenware, and to cov of the said Consul or Vice Consul, shall be deer it equally all over. Carefully baked, these tained, mult the Cousul or Vice Consul finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of France: Provided nevertheless, That no person shall be detained more than three months after A treaty with the Great and Little Osage In- his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be dians is published, by which they cede a right to set at liberty, and shall not be again molested

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

> J. WINN, TAP AS just received by the Steam boats WASCINGTON and GLAERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large sup-

Trader's button was a separate them embedded trades with the

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz.

So Hogshord and 40 barrels, superior brown sogar, 20 Barrels Molasses-Louf and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmonth Mackerel. 500 has best green theyanna Coffee, Gunpowder, In perial and Young Hyson Teas, Edigo, Coperas, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia. Pinienio, Anthicgs and Peper, Best No 1 Chochotale, A few casks best Cogmac Brandy,

Ta de salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the erate,
All cl'which are effered at reduced prices whole.

sale or retail next door to the t'ost Office, Main street Levis gton. May, 19, 1826-20-tf.

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1826.

CANDIDATES FOR FAYETTE COUNTY. NATHAN PAYNE, Esq. Gen. JOHN M. McCALLA, JEREMIAH ROGERS, Esq.

ROBF. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Esq. JAMES TRUE, Esq. MATHEWS FLOURNOY, Esq.

We have copied in this days paper, so much of the proceedings on the trial of BEAUCHAMP as the proceedings on the trial of BEAUCHAMP as conciliation has taken place between Mrs Sharp, by the casting vete of the Vice President reading. was published in the last Argus. We are in-formed that on Monday last, Beauchamp's cunnsel (ruth in the story. We understand a report is also applied to the (Old) court of Appeals to arrest the upon Beauchamp's trial that her publication was in proceedings against him, but under what rule of unition. On the contrary, she swore that every solution introduced by Mr. Forsyth, to place the proceeding the application was made we have not statement in it was true, so far as she knew or be- Protest of the Georgia Delegation on the Journals been informed, it however failed.

Sentence passed for the execution of Beauchamp on the 16th day of June, after which Beauchamp rose with considerable composure and apparent calmness, and remarked to the Court, that he re- having been spread by some malicious persons gretted that the shortness of the time fixed for his that there were two cases of the Small Pox in ly adopted with an aiocndinent. Among the bills pite of a few more days, after his country had re- liliately visit those suspected families, the follow- an Insurance Company in Georgetown in this Dis quired his death: But that he had a duty to discharge towards others, in whose fate he felt a touch deeper interest, than his own-that on this account he was desirous to write on the subject of his death, and for this reason, requested the extension of the ported to be affected with Small Pox, and find time of his execution.

The court replied to lam, that any reasonable time within the power and discretion of the court would be given, and extended the time of his execution to the 7th day of July next. . .

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

The arguments of counsel in this ease, were closed oo the evening of I'rday last. It was conduct i ed with distinguished ability. Every effort was made to save the prisoner which zeal and talents. could dictate. Mr Lucey in opening the detence, Mr Richardson in continuation, and Mr Pope in conclusion, exceeded public expectation, and produced a doubt in the minds of the crowd, notwithstanding the strength of the evidence and the abil- ed the Chevalier Jnachim levar de Figamere e Mo. ity with which it had been explained by Messrs. roa as Consul of his most Faithful Majesty, for the Bibb and Mayes. Mr Denny concluded with great power. After a short retirement the jury returned as vice Consul of the same for the State of Virgined a verdict of GUILTY. We learn, that there in to reside at Norfulk. Also, Thomas H Howland was not the least hesitation in a single jaror. The Esqr. as Vice Consul of the same for the District countenance of the prisoner was unmoved. Those of Columbia. who were near him assert, that while speaking to

On Saturday the council for the prisoner moved the Court to arrest the judgment, on the ground, that there is no law in this Commonwealth for the

punishment of murder. It seems, that there was no statute law in this state, for the punishment of murder, or any tegislation on the subject, until 1798, when an act was

passed containing the following section:
"Be it enacted, That no erine whatsoever, committed by any free person against this commonwealth, (except murder in the first degree,) shall, be punished with death within the same.

no change in it so far as it regards this crime, except as to the different degrees. In 1801 au act was passed which contained the

following section:
Sec. 1 Best enacted &c. That any person, his or her aiders, abettars or enunsellors, who shall be guilty of murder, and shall perpetrate the same by means of poison, ur by laying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated the time. killing, or who shall commit the same in the perthrust or shoot, so that the person stricken, stabled thrust, or shot, shall die thereby within six months! next following, although the same be done without! malice afarethought, yet shall the party so offending and being legally thereof convicted, andergo's confinement in the jail and penitentiary house, for a period not less than six months, nor more than six years: Provided always, That this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons who shall kill another is self de fence, or by misfortune or accident; nor shall extend to any other person or persons, who, in keep the or preserving the peace, shall chance to com mit manslaughter, so the said manslaughter he not committed wiftingly, wilfully, and of purpose, under pretext and color of keeping the peace.'

see 41. So much of every act or acts as comes within the purview of this act, shall he, and the ganizing act. some is hereby repealed,"

This act evidently repealed all former statutes defining the etime of murder, and so tar, as it extended, supersoded the Common Law.

At the November Session 1821, Robert Wickliffs deemed it necessary 'to amend and explain' the penallaws, and by way of unendment and explanation ocured the passage of an act which contains the following section;

"Sec. 3. That the first section of the said act, passed on the 10 of December 1301, shall be and that the constitution was not to be injured by it be chight to occupy. That this repeal shall not extend to any offence organizing law was the only law complained of, and to examine them we heretotore committed, which might be punished under the sauf first section of said act of 1801; but as to all offences heretofore committed, which section shall continue and be in force.'

the statutes of the Commonwealth had superseded the Common Law in relation to the crime of marder, that the section last above quoted repealed all those statutes in force at the time of its passage; hoth parties to belong to the Legislature that such repeal could not operate to revive the Common Law; and that consequently there was no vor of the plan for restoring peace; and in order to Law in the Commonwealth for the punishment of fix him at once, I put him in mind of the proof that

It was contended on the part of the commonwealth, that taking the repealing section quoted in connection with the rest of the act, it condentity of their nwn party, Gen. McCALLA. I told bun toon may be made of the quantum of business which intended to repeal only so much of the section as related to stabbing, shooting, &2 that it should be doing this as a trick, yet I never could see the cunconstrued according to the intentions of the Legislature; and that if the statute law were repealed by this section, the Common Law was thereby reviv-

The argument of this point occupied the court the country. He finally agreed with me in the deuntil Monday. A rout noon on that day, Judge termination to support that ticket.

Davidge decided, that the repeating section of the act of 1825 dal not repeal so much of the arst section of the act of 1825 dal not repeal so much of the arst section of the arst section of the act of 1825 dal not repeal so much of the arst section of the arst se tion of the act of 1874 as relates to the crune of up seriously. They decided the contest in Fayette murder, because such was not the intention of the last year, and they can, and I believe will decide it been laid upon the table in the Scuate, with the legislature, and that if I leid repealed it, the effect gain this year. I find many of those who are diswould have been to revive the common law, or rath- posed to promote the interests of murality and pic- the present session. When this bill was taken up,

er that the common law was never entirely super-1149, think those prosper best in a peaceable state of a week ago, for consideration, it was declared by

The Judge then proceeded to pronounce sen tence on the prisoner. He at first uxed on Friday the 16th day of June for the execution; but the prisoner solicited longer time, alleging that he wished it; not on his own account, but for the parpose of writing something to justify those whom he left hebind him. His request was granted, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday the 7th day of July.

The prisoner received his soutenee with the most perfect composure and addressed the Judge. asking for further time, to an unfaultering voice. His counsel moved an appeal; but it was refused. Application, it is said, will be made to the old Court for a supersedeas.

hered. Dr Sharp did the same [amius.

A' CARD.

The Trustees of the town of Lexington, think their duty to inform the Public, that a report. execution, made it necessary for him to ask a res- this Yown, they called on Duct. Cloud to unine- ordered to a third reading, is one to incorporate ing is the Doctor's report.

Lexington, May 23d, 1825. Mr. THOMAS NELSON, Ch B. T I.L. Sin -According to your request I have visited the families of Messrs, Bryan and Page rethem entirely free from it, Mr. Bryan having had the Small Pox in Ireland when an infant and the Louisville and Portland Canal, of the Falls of Mr. Page having at this time the Kine Pox in a Onto in Kentucky has become a law. From what perfect state, and no appearance of Small Pox in passed to both Houses of Congress in the discussion cither Family.

C W. CLOUD.

Phursday the nomination of Ar. Gallatin, as En- dertaken, that is calculated in render advantages voy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary so general and extensive. It appeared, the loss to Great Britain.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Captain Charles Morris of the Navy, as one of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The President of the United States has recogniz Port of New York. Also, Solomon Marks, Jr Esq

The President has also recognized Anthony Lan bis counsel shortly after, he betrayed sensible construction of the President has also recognized synthony Lan sites of six thousand shares of our linear states of the freshed has also recognized synthony Lan sites of six thousand shares of our linear states of the freshed has also recognized synthony Lan sites of six thousand shares of our linear states of the second synthony Lan sites of six thousand shares of our linear states of the second synthony Lan sites of six thousand shares of our linear states of the second synthony Lan sites of six thousand shares of our linear states of six thousand shares of our linear states of six thousand shares of our linear states of six thousand shares of six thousa Tuscany, for the State of New York, New Jersey, Peuusylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia

Mr. BRADFORD,

more accustomed to plonging, and feeding stock with the commerce of the West, entertain no doubt than discussing politics, yet the present critical will be divided. The stock having all been subscristate of our state politics induces me to say a few | bod. It appears the object of the company in procupunished with death within the same."

The next section defines what is murder in the led with you before on the relief laws, or about the measure to p: event embarrassment, should any de-Old and New Judges I hope you will still think linquency take place, which, from the embarrass first degree. These provisions had reference to Old and New Judges I hope you will still think linquency take place, which, from the embarrass the Common Law then in force, and in effect, made me candid and slocere when I say that I would ra ment of trade, and the scarcity of capital, occasioned ther be friends again with you and your friends. 1 d by the many recent failures, might, in some deam tired of the everlasting disturbance which is kept up by those who think they know every thing. when I do believe they don't know more than some of their neighbors. I believe it some half dozen of the leaders of your party with about as many of mine were banished to the Columbia River, or Courts, in these States which have been admitted China, that we would have a great change in a lit-into the Union, since Sept 1789; and a bill to en-

petration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, pute about the two Coursel. Some ct my friends quishing their title to robbery, or burglary, shall be decided a felou; and tell me that they will not compromise the constitution of to a third reading. every other kind or species of killing, which shall ton away. I heard one of my neighbors talk in be committed with malne aforethought, either ex- this way the other day, and I asked him how that press or implied, shall be deemed felony and shall was to be done, by a fair settlement of the dispute! be pounshed with death. Every person or persons, Ho said that he had never heard of a fair mode of who shall strike, stab, thrust, or shoot any person settling it. Says I, if you can see any fair way of or persons, the party which shall so strike, stab, settling it will you support a compromise! (for you most know I am in favor of a compromise) Says he, I would be in favor of it as much as you, for I have not so much confidence in some people as I had last year. I don't like their violent conduct at the Legislature, and particularly their insulting the Governor of our state, as they did. I voted for him and when they insult him, they insult me. In fact said he, I am tired of this interruption in good feel ing among the people, as well as in the administra-

> I then told bim of one which I had heard, and which I thought he must approve no matter how careful he might be of the constitution. And I conclude that it is the plan which the candidates in this county will support. It is something like the following.

The New Court men agree to repeal the reor

The Old Court men join them in addressing the Old Judges ont of office, if they will not resign volnotarily.

If the compremise party in the Logislature cannot get two thirds on an address they will theu add as many judges of the New Court party to the Ohl | the House of Representatives on Saturday, a series Court, and give it such modifications as the wisdom of resultions, the object of which is to effect a of the Legislature and the wishes of the people gradual change in the population of the District of

would be agreed to it. I told lum that as the re the resolutions at this time. We have not had time organizing law was the only law complained of, and to examine them with the attention they seem to an address of two thirds to turn the Old Judges out more seasonable time, and under more anspicious were punishable by said first section, the said first as unconstitutional, maximuch as I knew that he eircumstances. The residue of the private bills, and myself had both been in favor of turning them in the first class, with the exception of such as were the decisions of the Old Court, along with a majority of the state; -and that as to adding to the numher of the court that was a right arknowledged by leans, was received from the War Department,

> He appeared to be struck by my arguments in fayour party hal given us of their candonr, in select- twenty bills; and when it is recollected, that after ng voluntarily from our party two candidates, tuat although some of our party charged them with ought to be despatched every day. thing of it, if it was a trick, masinucle as it gave their adversacies the odds against them. On the contradetermination to put an end to all the troubles of greenient, in which case the hill is lost

seded and would have operated, after such receal, society, and where the laws are well inderstood the gentleolan who introduced it, (Mr Hayne) that and muformly applied. They begin to think that they may be straining at a guat whilst they are wallowing a camel. May they go on till the poils are opened, in this frame of mind, is my sincere wish. I shal rinly reprice when this distracting dispute is settled, and when those who now look angrily at each other, shall meet with open faces as they used to do.

Excuse this frum your Old Friend Fagette County, Ky.) May 22, 1826.

CONGRESS In the Senate, the resolution declining a conference with the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13.

was agreed to. The bilis which were acted on in Committee on the preceeding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day .-The resolution offered by Mr. GARNSEY, relative to the Indians in the State of New York, was finaltrict. An unsuccessful elliert was made by Mr. Burgess, to bring up the nill to privide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution. Nut. Jour.

LOUISVILLE CANAL. The bill authorising a purcha e of one thousand shares of stock on the part of the United States, in of this oill, added to the information since obtained from persons well acquainted with the commerce of the Onto Liver, we are confirmed in the belief, that no work of similar character, and equal mag The Senate of the United States confirmed on mitade, in the United States, can be found or unannually sustained by the commerce of the Obio river, occasioned by the obstruction to its navigation, presented by the Falls, was variously calculated to be from five hundred thousand to nine lundred thousand dollars. The single item of drayage round the Palls was estimated to amount to one hundred thousand doltars. The work was commenced in march, and is now proscenting with Greenock, has brought London dates to the 24th adequate torce-contracted to be completed in of March. November, 1827, for three hundred and seventy seven thousand dollars. It is supposed, including cost of land and contingencies, the whole work, inchiding dry docks, will be completed for four bundred and twenty thousand dollars. The stock conesty for the state of Georgia. And E. E. Peterson | eeed seventy dollars a share. The canal is equ-Seqr as Consul (all interim) of the Crand Duke of templated to pass the largest class of steam boats, being one limited and ninety feet wide. The fall, of water is twenty seven feel, affording an extensive and valuable water power, secured to the company by charter, which is perpetual, guarantying twelve and a half percent, divided, annually, limi-Although a Farmer, and rather ting it to 18 per cent, which those best acquainted

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 12. able the President to hold treaties with certain In-What is the reason that we cannot settle the dis-pute about the two Cours! Some of my friends guishing their title to land in the State, were pass-

Almost the whole day was passed in the discussion of the bill to establish certain collection dis tricts in Kenticky Ohio, Ithnois and Missonri; and it was postponed to the 1st Monday, in Decem'

bernext HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Webster, from the Committee on the Indiciary, made a long argumentative report on the disagreement between the two Houses, upon the bill further to amend the Julicial System of the United States," closing with a recommendation that the House reject the bill as amended by the Senate. Mr W gave notice that he would, tomorrow infining, call up the report for consideration; and in the mean time, it was ordered to lie on

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL, MAY 15. In the Senate on Saturday a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed. A bill to relation to the improve ment of the navigation of the mouth of Pascagoula River was ordered to a third reading. The bill to regulate the colonierdial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports was postpoured to the 1st Monday in December next, by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr MINER of Pennsylvania, introduced into may require.

He said he could not perceive at that time any political, and intellectual rank, which, as the seat Columbia, with a view to raise it to that moral bjections to the plan, and if he could be satisfied of government of a great and glowing republic, it The House refused to consider that was to he repealed, he must certainly be satis- deserve; but, from what we have seen, we cannot aed about that part; -that he could not object to but feel a wish that they may be offered again, at a It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that out in that way before; for we were both against passed over, were then acted on in Committee of the whole. An estimate of the east, per mile, of the contemplated road from this City to New-Or and will be found in the columns devoted to Congressional proceedings.

The four classes of business which remain to be acted on, compose, at least, one bundred and Plairsday next no new bills can be sent from one

The report on the subject of the disagreement between the two llouses, on the Judiciary bill, will be taken up this morning. The general imry, I took it as a proof of their sincerity and their pression is, that the House will adhere to its disa-

> Washington, May 6. It will have been perceived, in the account of proceedings of the Senate of Thursday, that the

it was the wish of the Committee that an experiment should be made of the practicability of acting un it at this time, and the pledee was given that it would not be pressed if it was found that it would occupy more of the time and attention of the benate than could be spared from the other business before that House. The vote on the mation to postpone the subject indefinitely, (which was taken without dobate and lost) was considered as an indication of an opinion decidedly favorable to Bankrupt system. In the further progress of the business, however, it very some became apparent, that, from the pressure of other matters, at this late period of the ression, and the continual interruptions to which the Senate is exposed by their Executive dathes, there was no hope whatever of acting finally on the Bankrupt Bill during the pres-ent sesion. We are informed, that nuller these circumstances, the zealous friends of the measure in both Houses acquiesced in the necessity of laying the hill on the table. Much bas been done, howev er, towards the object. A bill has been prepared and digested with great pains, and will, doubtless be brought forward at an early day at the next ses the first Saturday in next month. The meeting sion. In the mean time, public attention will be should convene at 10 o'b bock A. M called to the subject; and it is hoped that the pub lie opinion will be so distinctly expressed as to leave no doubt as to the wishes of the People on this subject. On the whole, then, something has been gained towards the establishment of a general system of Bankruptcy, by the proceedings which have already taken place. The zeal with which the subject has been taken up, and the favorable disposition manifested in the Senate towards it, ustify the best hopes of final success. In the mean ime, the publication of the arguments in the Sen tate. (which will take place in due course) will af ford all the information necessary to the formation of an enlightened public opinion on the subject. National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress

o a friend in Lexington—
Washington City, May 16, 1825. We have seen with much regret many statements rumours &c. in the Kentucky papers, much calen lated to mislead the public mind in Kentucky, and to mjure all the parties concerned. The Wlug. Argus and Georgetown Sentinel Lave severally contributed their portion. It is not true that Mr. Clay was present when Mr Randolph made the speech on which the challenge was founded. It is not true that Gen. Metcalf has challenged Mr Rowai It is not true that Mr Trimble has challenged Mi M'Duffie. I cannot believe that the statements have been made with a knowledge that they were notrne but it is certain that that they are so.

Latest from Enrope .- The packet ship Friends, aptain Warnack, arrived at New York from

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington had ac complished his mission at St Petersburgh, and the the Emperor Nicholas had resulved to join th ther great powers in protecting the Greeks. cremptory demand, it is said, is to be made to t The King of England's health was rapidly impro

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro. March 22. "We have some account here that Gen Suchas entered the city of Assumption, in Parragua where he was received by the inhabitants wi open arms, and Francia driven from thence Should this be true, that country will probably open to commerce." [Nat. Journal

A letter from Matanzas, dated on the 27th ul received at Charleston, says a French fleet had a rived at Havana, presumed to have been sent of for the protection of the Island of Cuba; the nur ber and force is not mentioned. [16.

IMPRESSMENT.

It is positively stated, that raptate Clevering, of H B. majesty's ship Redwing, impressed two the crew of the brig Pharos, of Buston, while she is in the barl our at Sierra Leona .- Captane Me clant, who compounded the brig, when he applie for his men, is said to have been treated with grea indignity A few days at or, commodore Butter having arrived, ordered the release of openfth men because he had an American "pr tection, nt betained the other as au Englishman, for th

Obsta principiis, as the "Enquirer" says. Th is the first case of impressiment, we believe the has occurred since the late war, and we shall b much surprised, indeed, if it is not met with a reolntion that it shall be the last. 'The British pro touded "right of search" is sustained by the act Com. Bullen, as well in the release of one of the men, because he had a "protection," as in detain men, because he had a "protection," ing the other because he had none. We did hop that the practice of granting protections had lon since neased. It partially admits the right of ex amining theorews of our vessels, which the nation at feeling will not at this day, admit of, and while must unt be alli wed; and the retaining of the sea men, because he was without a paper protection shows that British officers yet feel themselves at thorized to act as judges, jurors and executioner of our people. This will not be permitted. Ifth case is made out to the president as it is stated i the papers, we feel perfectly conficent, that a pothis anderstanding will be deemed on this inter esting subject at once; and that though Great Br tain may hold out for the Principle, she will be re mired at least to a stain from the PRACTICE. The 'bits of striped bunting at the mast heads" of on vessels must protect those who sail nuder them, ex cept from civil process, while lying in toreign port or for offences committed against the laws. nation will resolutely and unanimously support the administration in any measures adopted to forbi the impress ment of our gallant seamen. This on rage would not have been committed, had an Amer ican naval force of equal strength to that of the British brea lying at Sierra Leona; or 11'so, the man stealer would have been punished, on the ir stant, for his base and cowardly act. Cleverin appears to be an overbearing and impudent fellow and apt to commit outrages on the defencelessbut the impressment is now mode the doing of Com. Bullen, and it is that man who must accoun for it .- Niles' Register

tiysters, tysters.

JUST LANDED from New Orlegos a fee thousand OYSTERS put up in their own lique and in the best manner for family use; and for sale by the subscriber at his seller near the upper Market at fifty cents per bundred.

VILLIAM METCALF.

Lexingtou May 25, 1826-21-2t*

Commissioner's Sale O'N Mooday the 19th day of June oext will be Circuit Court in Chancery at their February term rising 10,000 Dullars. THOM IS NELSON.

Commissioner. Lexington, May 26 1926-21-tds.

AUGULON.

By D Fradford,

SATURDAY MOINING, MAY 27.

OLOTHS and Kerseymeres Satteen stripes, Vestaines, Ginghams Cadicoes, 'an bricks Swiss Mus-lins, Barege, 51k, Flag, and Madras handkerchiefs, I men Diaper, bleached an imbleached Shrings, Os-nabe g, 5 and 33 point Brankets, Suspenders, Sewing Silk and Corton, Wax and tolass Beads, Find tumblers, Locking Classes and Queensware, treass C. idlesticks, Cloth Broslies, Cork Lokstands and Shaving Soap, Scissors, Razons & Wa en Chans, Waterproof frats, Boots, Shoes and Pamys, Wire Serves, &c. &c.

EFA valuable stock of BOOKS daily expected. May 26, 1826 -21-1t

Lexington Library. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LEXINGTON LIBRARY will, lease to observe that their annual meeting for the election of 13 Directors, and other purposes, will be held at the Library on

JAMES LOGUE. Sec. & Lib. May 24, 1826.—21-3t.

MEDICAL NOTICE.



OC POR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonio Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging. April 6, 1826-14-tf.



JAMES NI PINE'S Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing OF THE

brand Masonic Hall Lottery, Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. (C-Nomers with no a-mount against them are Prizes of TEN dollars each.

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	874	972		21 04		4187		247	
	8:6	981		853	15	4253		260	
	932	994		2940		231		272	
177	973	2027		984		4300		234	
er!	-		AL	L AG	EN	TS			

Are required to close sales, and send in UN-SOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date WITHOUT FURTHER AD-VICE—and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately

The 10th and last day's drawing will be n ade as seon as possible—but in consequence of its requirsold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a ling some time to close accounts with Agents acredit of twelve months, the purchaser to give hond broad and make disposition of absold tickels in and approved security with interest from the day hands, the public must not expect it will take place ufsale; One but of ground on the north west side of hander 60 or 90 tays. Undrawn Tickets are now Main street, Lexington, and a fractional part of a great number in land unsold, the price will cot lot on the south east side of Rose street, it being the advanced immediately. They can still be obsale is made in pursuance of a decree of the F vette portion, not withstanding the wheels have gained

The 1th class will shortly be announced. 2. M. PILE, Manager.



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZUITE.

LIFE. This life is like the troubled sea, When tempests frets its waves in motion; It surges like man's destiny For trouble is our earthly portion. The storm may cease—a glassy sea, Presents its surface to the eye; But soon the wind may blow again, And raise huge billows on the main, So 'tis with life-for man to-day Knows nothing but felicity;

This life is like the rapid stream, Which issues from the mountain's side; Thro' darkness and the sunny beam Alike the ceaseless water's glide. It gathers in its devious course, From creeks and rills a greater force O'er rocks and shoals its waters free Are lost or mingled with the sea. Just so is man-his efforts vain To banish trouble, grief and pain 'Till launeh'd in the eternal main.

To-morrow stuke to misery.

This life is like a field of grain In Autumn sown for Summers reaping; Like man-it shares the drought and rain, The Summer's heat and winter's freezing. It ripens and is suon ent down The Farmer claims it as his own: Then from the car the graio is beaten Frepared for use and gnickty eaten.
Even so is man-for death destroys him Body and spirit separate; The little worm as lood enjoys him, The little worm as 1000 ca., If rich, or needy, weak or great. OSCAR.

MEDITATIONS ON A TOMB-STONE. Why do I sit in sadness here, Upon this bollow tomb; Why ev'ry evening here repair, And weep amidst the gloom?

Is it that I will soon be here, My eyes with tears grow dim: It is to view the strangers grave, And sympathise for him?

My Mother! 'tis for thee I weep, And pine in anxious thought Though with your kindred dust you sleep, Yet here will I be brought-Day alter day this spot I'll view, 'Till my own grave be made; Then when I take my last adieu, With thee shall I be laid.

SYLVANUS.

NOTICE.

TRIE Stockholders of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Lexington, are hereby informed, that the toard of Directors have ordered a dividend out of the amount originally thic of their stock. To pay which I will attend at the three of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Lexinton, every Saturday for 6 weeks from this date. M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

May 8, 1826-19-4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

ThilE copartnership heretofire existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved hymutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is anthorized to settle the same All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER. Lexington, May 1, 1825-18-tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old a and and has on hand for sale some of Ausmas best CLO1 HS and CASSIMERS low for each.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Schscribers having united in earrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of WILSON & HENRY,

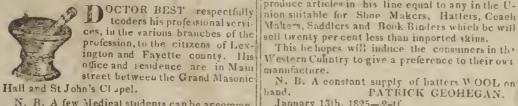
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for Edmany years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workinen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-tent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they eau safely say, that they are prepared to execute with

Leatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assort-ment of Sideboards, Burcaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be filad to see their friends call and exdmine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style. ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept, 1st, 1825-35tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.



N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging. April 6, 1826-14-tf.



NEW GOODS. DRITCHARTT AND ROBINSON have just receiv' I their Spring

They invite their friends to give them a call and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.

May 2d 18.6—18—14

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson. TAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business Their office is in Versaules where the of them may be always found. They will also pract on the Jessamine of irts.

May and 1820—10—11.

JAMES B. JANUARY

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary abseuce, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Cot. he Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shanon and Capt. Levi L. Todd. Lexiogton Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. ILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Farette, and the Circuit Courts of Boarbon and Jessamine. All husiness entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824 -25-tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 -12-ti

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Price in Nicholasville on the night of Damel B a sorrel horse, four years old this Spring, filteen and a half hands high, hind feet white with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two mehes long nixed with white and red hairs helind; the withers, on the left side produced by the Saddle, a few white hairs above or near the eurt in the forehead, a corn amply white spot on the right side of the rump. very small white spot on the right side of the rump a sear on the left side about the iniddle of the body which has the appearance of a burn, (the three last ineutioned marks only discoverable when tolerably close noticed) the hair a little worn off, of the side by the saddle skiris, no other marks recollected.—

I will give the above reward for the horse and detection and conviction of the thief or twenty dollars or the horse if found out of Jessamine County, if found in the county a reasonable reward—the Horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and if at liberty it is probable he will make his course to that place.

JEFFERSON PRICE. Nicholasville Marth 29 1826-13-tf

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Cousump tions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal I lible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,

Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacions A particular attention to the directions accompanying e ch bottle is neces-

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeous, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacions and worthy of public patronage.
Having examined the composition of Mr. Cros-

by's improvement upon La Mott's Cough Drops. we have no besitation in recommending them to

disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 18:15.

Mr. A Crosby-I am pleased with this oppor tunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in will go away discatisfied 1008. 1 commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. Rates of Boarding in specie during the 1 For teu years I was afflicted with a pulmonary! For a Lady and Gentleman per week, complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further meaus unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS. IN. Y.1 January 12th 1825.

ed in his own hand writing to each bill of direct- mail will pass once or twice a week at least ons. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stere or cheek label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON

Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—F.
M WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleaveland—PRAT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O. &
S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD
WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILDS, Droggists Cincinnath-BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Lonisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Win chester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar ngle; nine Dollars per doz. May 25th 1825 .- 1 year.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he less commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities to Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the U nion suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Ceaeli Makers, Saddlers and Book Bimlers which be will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on and. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825-2-tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPPS, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.
All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfartory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6 1826-11-tf.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN. Upper end of the upper markethouse. Lexington, May 10th, 1824-20-tf.

The Subscriber

AVING a large stock of Bristles on hand and being concerned with an experiences workman has, and will keep a GENERAL ASSENT MENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in Wholesale or Beratl, likewise SOAY, CANDLES and GLUE, by the tox or harrel, of his own man infacture, warranted good. He will, about the last of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Chie ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.

SAM. COOLIDGE. Liex February 1st 1826-5-ti

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

Richard Henry AS commenced the above business in all itsbranch es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Marker, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEW IER. Lexington, tlct 14, 1825 .-- 41-1y



For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE TTIND ?

One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frank fort road, uearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a traine house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dee'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

AKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXING (10) and has opened a trouse of Entertair ment at the stand formerly occupied by HAS. WICKIHFE Esq -- The house has been

by HAS. WICKITFFE Esq —The nouse has oven handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the western Lountry.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be previded with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public

The Eagle at Maysville, the Mountsterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chromole Rich mond, Weekly Messenger Rosselville, Western Christen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for review of the second countries. count for payment. Lexingten Ky. April 21, 1826.—16—6m

OLYPIAN SPRINGS.

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the Olympian Springs, so well known as a favourite Wa'ering Place, and exthe public, as being well adapted to those cases of pects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, I'eb-rnary, 14th, 1825: Watson Sunner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th as below stated. In those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dispatished 100S, 1 GARRETT. Kates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season

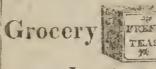
> Children, Servant, Man and horse where they do not remain

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge (N. Y.) whose signature will be affix.

P. S. A. POST OFFICE. 12 established, and the

T. I. GAHRETT. April 25-17-3in.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND



Store. . Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz. SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged; From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS, -. 1LSO .-GROCERIES.

RICE, PEPPER, MUSTARD. TEA. S INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPIGE, CHOCOLATE, HONEY. CINNAMON, SOAP, RAISINS, SALIE, CANDLES, FIGS, Spanish and Common CIGARS,

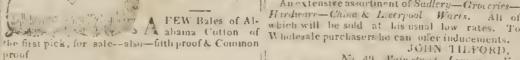
TOB. ICCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wice, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy, RI.Y, Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gailou. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING,

In box do RAZOR PASTE. N. B. For the commenience of many, he keep

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, hest I epper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Collecthus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a suparate list of his Garden Seeds. JOSEPH BRUEN. Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-tf





WHISKEY. of first quality, from the Union Mil-on reasonable terms. JOHN BRAND. ble terms. Lex. Nov 10 1825-4"-tf.



A CONTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLE TREES JOHN BRYAN dain street, Lexington

March 6, 1827-10-tf.

MARNIX VIRDEN,



Es PECT FULLY is forms his friends is Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COPLE 'I IAC.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may ylease to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lyangton, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure bim a full share of public pationage. Its residence is of Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lexington, July 29th, 13 5 -30-tf.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

A RE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, afterney at law, to close the influished husiness of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room larely occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to bun. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort. Dec 16th 1825-50-6m

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison,

PAVE united in the practice of the law, in the
Payette and Jessamine courts. Their office
is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all imes be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1825-49-tf.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexiogton, where may be always had, Superfine FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL. JOSEPH BARNETT. Dec. 16th 1825.—50—M

RAGS, RAGS. WILL give, two and a hall cents per lh, for good elean linen and cotton rags ilelivered at my store, orner of Cheap Side. Lexington.

G. W. ANDERSON.



18----tf

Lancasterian Seminary. THE fourth Session in this Insti-L tution will commence on the first Monday in March next.

Cutton fees will be in gold or silver. WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l,

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TOM,

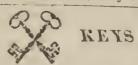
STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAPS, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Buonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dollars, specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the aeason payable on the 25th December next, or Four

G & A. DUNLAP.

some authorized newspaper printed in this common wealth for two callander menths successively and this aose is continued until the next Term.

A copy test
19—2n DANL, B. PRICE, Clk. j. c. c.

CR053



THE Subscriber has taken this well known stand on the corner of Main and Spring streets; where he intends keeping a bouse of

Entertainment,

for those who may favor him with their enstom. will give general satisfaction. E. H. HERNDON.

March13th 1326-11-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening a large and splendid assortment of SPRING & SUM-MER GOODS, selected by himself, consisting of British, India, French and Domestic, among which

Blue and Black Mectorial Superfine Saxony and London CLOTHS-lograin Carpeting-Bulting Cloths, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7-Flowered I aper for recins. An extensive assurtment of Sadlery-Groceries-

No. 49. Main street, Lexington, Ky March 12 1826-4t.
P. S. Tie lovers of good WINE can be sup

plied will, a few Halt Barrels en reasonable terms.



JOHN M. HEWETT,

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON THE.) S now inapufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of regimes, viz. The common Steel, with & without the racket whee; The nearly invented and much approved doubte-

headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelestic Pand with spring pad, and

The Morocco Noneistic Pana with spring pao, and Trusses for children et al. ages, Gentlen ens' best Morocco, for kekin, taltskin, and Russia Italiang Riding Giroles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentler et s', and Ausses Back Stays, to relieve pairs in the breast,

Houbte and single Morecco Suspenders with rellers. Female Pandages, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail. The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825 .-- 18-17

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON, ASjust received from the East-ward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail; together with a general assertment of Paints. Dye Stuffs, Patent Medi-

ciues, all of superior quality. Also Shious Panacea, Perfinnery, Surgical Instru-ments, Medicine Closts, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, eer-

Vegetable Indian Specific FOR the Care of Colds, Congles, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Soc disorders of the

Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1-each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist. N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per lottle, Lexington, March 1st 1826-9-tf

State of Kentucky. Fayette Circuit Court March term, 1826. Hugh Foster and John Varaum, Complets.

James W Shamburgh, James Harper and Tho-IN CHANCERY.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Shamburgh is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to cuter is appearance herein agreeably to Law and the Rules of this Court. On the motion of the com-plainant, it is ordered that unless said Defendant o appear here on before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainants bill herein the same will be taken for conlessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two mouths successively according to law.

A Copp Attest

A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C,
April, 7 1826. 14—9t.



Any person cally glor any thing to eat between needs except the sick will be charged extra.

(1) We W.M. H. ULAY will have PRACTISING BALLS dering the watering season, which it is hoped in the substantial fence of the special to the pleasures and attractions of the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasure that the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the special to the pleasures and the special to the pleasures are the pleasures and the plea P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and they call will pass once or twice a week at least a callowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigrass, and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock water. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two April 14 1826—15 tf

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Set April term 1826
Thomas S Smith and others Complainants

AGAINST,
Samuel McD Moore and Sarah Moore administrators of Andrew Meore dec'd. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

HIS day came the complainants by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth at d they 'haveing failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said deft's do appear here on the belove the first day of the next July Term of this court and answer the Complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order he insented in some anthorized newspaper printed in this comment wealth for two callander menths, successively and this

and the farning ools. The price and trouble will be made known upon the desired, on or about the middle of October next.

Queensware & China.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

JAMES HAMILTON, MAIN STREET,

Wapnetaw, April 26, 1826 ______ t7-___tf.

Having bad long experience in this business he bopes his Table, Ban, Stable and Waggon Yard will give general satisfaction.

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns.

do. do. Tea do Plates Twitters & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do Covered do. very bandsome,

do Soup l'urecus Bakers and Nappins,

Mugs and Pitchers, Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do do Teapois, Sugars and Cream's do Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do Teacops and Saucers. &c &c.

Gold Band tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every descrip-Hardware—China & L. verpool Wares. All of small advance for cash, which will be said at his usual low rates. To CASH will be given for a few tons of tion which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very

HEMP. Lexington, May 12, 1825 .- 19-tf.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE















